Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1808. [No. 2183.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Academy, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 11. d

Just Received,

FRESH LEMONS by the box,
200 bushels prime SEED POTATOES,
And a quantity of TONGUES & SOUNDS
And for Sale by

Thomas Simms.

March 18

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molassos
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper

TEAS
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *Joseph Deane* and *Zachariah Gardner*, have set up a claim by a deed of gift or other conveyance made to them by *Daniel M'Carty*, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said *Daniel M'Carty* could have no title in any part of the Land until a general division of the estate of the late Daniel M'Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8 d1m.

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.
King-street

March 15.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House on the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. dim

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

Landing and for Sale,
From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey;
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
8 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hhds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,
24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

For Norfolk.

The Packet Sloop
MATTAPONY,
Capt. Read;

For Freight or passage having good accommodations apply to the master on board at M'Cleans wharf.

April 1. 3t.

Was Found,
A BUNCH OF KEYS.

THE owner may have them on application to the printer and paying for this advertisement.

April 1. 3t.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of Catlett and Fisk is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT.

April 1. d

☞ *FISH.*

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *Herrings* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand, at his landing, four miles below Alexandria.

Wm. H. Foote.

February 22 2aw

SALT, &c.

SALT.
TURK'S Island,
St. Ubes,
Ground Allum,
& Liverpool fine,

SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.
COFFEE, by tierce or bag.

TEA.
Imperial and
Young Hyson

N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.
March 13. 2awtf.

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOISe
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod Fish, in boxes
Cyder, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Houshold and Kitchen Furniture and Wearing Apparel,

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April

TO LET,

The Store at present in the occupancy of Mr. S. Moore, fronting Merchants Wharf.

IT will be rented either with or without the Warehouse formerly occupied by Messrs. Henderson and Co. The two together will make the most convenient place for the Flour, or any business connected with shipping in Alexandria.

They will be rented on reasonable terms, and during the embargo, rent free.

MERCHANTS WHARF and the Warehouses at the corner of King and Union streets, will be rented on the same terms.

J. SWIFT.

Two *Sail Lofts* to rent.

April 2. 3t.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

ALE AND BEER.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of *ALE & BEER* of good quality

John M'Leod.

N. B. *FOR SALE*, empty Barrels and Pipes, suitable for the fisheries.

April 1. eo3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS,
Just Received and for Sale by
JAMES KENNEDY, SENR.
KING-STREET,

DARWIN'S Botanic Garden, a new and beautiful edition, in plain and elegant binding, with many plates
Hay's Female Biography, do. do.
Dr. Ewell's Medical Companion
Fyffe's Anatomy, 2 vols. $2
Dr. Hill's Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Blair, $1 25
Dr. Bancroft's abridgement of Marshall's Life of Washington, $3
Kyd on Awards $4 50
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances $4 75
Watson on Partnerships $4 75
Modern Chivalry, 2 vols. $2
Wild Irish Girl, $1 25
Book of Trades, 3 vols. $2 50
Life of Marmontel, elegant binding, $2 50
Fothergill's Sermons, 87½ cents
Mrs. Trimmer's Exposition of the Church Catechism, 75 cents
——— Introduction to the Study of Nature, 50 cents
A variety of School and Children's Books, with handsome engravings,
STATIONARY articles, of the best quality, &
BLANK BOOKS to any pattern, made up on the shortest notice, with
PATENT RULING AND BINDING.

March 30 eo3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to me in the mode prescribed by the 6th article of the fundamental resolutions for the government of the *Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company*, stating that a GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders is requisite for the interest of the said company: I do therefore, hereby appoint Friday the th of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at *Gadsby's Hotel* in Alexandria, as the time and place of holding the same, when and where the Stockholders in the said Company are requested to attend.

John Potts, *President.*

March 18 2aw3t

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices*			
		Dolls.	*Cts.*	D.	C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2	50		
Navy		3			
Pilot		4	50		
Crackers		5			
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—		
Bacon	lb.		12½	*scarce*	
Butter for export			15	a	16
			26		30
Coffee, West India			20	*plenty*	
Cotton			22		25
Chocolate			20		21
Candles Mould			19		20
Dipt			50		53
Spermaceti			12½		14
Chese, American			*none*		
English					
Duck, Best Rusaia	bolts	26			
Fish, Salmon	bbl.		*none*		
Herrings		4		4	5
Mackrel		8			
Shad		7	50	80	
Flax Seed			75	10	
Flour Superfine		4	33		
Fine		3	83		
Midlings		3	33		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		50		
Wheat			70		
Rye			50		
Barley		1			
Oats			42		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		12½		
Hemp	cwt.	9			
Hogslard	lb.		15		
Iron	ton	125	130		
Leather, Sole	lb.		22		
Lime	bbl.	2	25		
[illegible]					
Lemons, box		10			
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5		7	
Pine scantling		2		3	
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	10		
White do. common 4-4		1	50		
do. clean 4-4		2	20		
Shingles, Junp. 24 in. M.		4	50		
Common		3	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl.		80			
bl Red Oak		10			
hhd. do.		9			
Meal	bus.		50		56
Molasses	gal.		50		
Nankeens	piece		90		
Pork prime	bbl.	16		18	
Cargo		15		16	
Southern 2d qual.		15		16	
Plaister Paris c. pr. ton		6	50		
Do. retail		8			
Piemento			27		
Pepper			22		24
Porter, American	doz.	2	25		
London				*none*	
Rice	100lbs.	3	50	4	
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *duli*		10		11
Do. brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, refined			31		
Not refined			20		25
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy 4th proof		1	30	1	50
Rum Jam. 4th do		1	5	1	15
Antigua 2d			85		90
American			50		55
Whiskey			42		45
Sugar H. white	100lb	11	50	12	
Do. brown		9	50	10	
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		9	50	10	50
Do. 2d do.		8		9	
Do. 3d do.		7		8	
Loaf	lb.		19		22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		100		
Lisbon		90	100		
Cadiz		90	100	*plenty.*	
Liverpool blown		80	100		
Do. coarse		80	100		
Turks Island			100		
Isle of May			100		75
Liverpool fine sack		3	50		
Shot pattent	cwt.	16			
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	66		
Crowley		17		18	
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb		90		100
Imperial		1	40	1	50
Tallow, Amer.			16	*scarce.*	
Wax Bees			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	25	1	33
Sherry		1	50	1	75
Teneriffe			80	1	20
Claret	doz.	8		12	
Malaga	gal.		95	1	
Port		1	50	*scarce.*	
Tin, in boxes		19		20	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	95pr.ct.
Potomac do	90
Marine Insurance	80
Little River Turnpike	80
Exchange on London, par. to 2 pr. ct. adv.	

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

Address of Mr. Custis,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

[CONTINUED.]

I COME next to speak of the Smith's island wool, a discovery which will accrue in the happiest effects to my country, and yield the most grateful sensations to myself. This island lies in the Atlantic ocean, immediately off the eastern cape of Virginia, and contains between three and four thousand acres Its name is derived from Smith, the permanent settler and improver of the colony of Virginia; the soil, though sandy, is in many parts extremely rich and productive of a succulent herbage, which supports the stock at all seasons. About one half of the island is in wood, which is pierced with glades, running parallel with the sea, and of several miles in extent. These glades are generally wet, and being completely sheltered by the wood on either side, preserve their vegetation in great measure throughout the winter, and thereby yield a support to the stock. Along the sea coast are also abundant scopes of pasturage, producing a short grass in summer, which is peculiarly grateful to the palate of most animals, and particularly sheep. The island is very long, being estimated at fourteen miles, which gives the variety and change of pasture, so necessary to the system of sheep farming. Within the island, are various shrubs, and plants, which the animals appear to browse on with great relish, particularly the myrtle bushes with which the island abounds. The access to salt, also forms a material feature in the many attributes which Smith's island possesses. The island is stocked with wild cattle and sheep principally; hogs have been prohibited, from their destroying the lambs; and of some horses put on to breed many years since, but two or three remain.

The origin of the Smith's island sheep cannot be precisely ascertained, but are supposed to be the original race of the country, put thereon about twenty years since, and improved by the hand of nature. When we come to compare the Smith's island wool with the native wool of the country at large, we are lost in astonishment at this wonderful interposition of Providence in our behalf, which serves to shew what a benefit we enjoy, and how little we have estimated the gift.

The Smith's island wool is, without question, one of the finest in the world, and has excited the praise and astonishment of all who have seen it. To recapitulate the various opinions given of its merit is unnecessary. It only remains to be judged in Europe, whither a specimen has been sent, to determine its value, when compared with the famous Merino, hitherto the unrivalled material in the woolen manufacture. The Smith's island is a great deal longer than the Spanish, being, in full growth, from five to nine inches in length, and in some instances much more. In quantity it is also vastly superior, as the sheep yield at least twice as much, and in some instances still more. And, lastly, the size and figure of the animal admits of no comparison, being entirely in favor of the Smith's island.

The only question remaining is the texture. If the Merino is finer in grain—the Smith's island is so fine as to answer every purpose to which the other can be appropriated, and so much larger in quantity as to yield a better profit to the breeder. No cloth which the Merino manufactures, will be disgraced by the introduction of the Smith's island; and many fabrics manufactured by the one, at a great price, can be formed by the other, at a much less. The Smith's island is as white as snow, and perfectly silky and soft to the touch, and of delicate grain.

It is to be remembered that the specimens which have been shewn to the world were sheared from an ewe promiscuously seized on the island, and sent to Arlington. If such be the product of an indiscriminate choice, may we not expect a much superior sample, selected by the eye of judgment and experience.

The sheep on Smith's island are perfectly wild, and so unconscious of the care of man as to fly his approach. They are taken twice a year, in spring and fall by certain stratagems, and sheared at each time, after which they are again given to liberty and uncontrol. The growth of wool must certainly be very rapid, since the period of a few months produces a second harvest for the shears.

[*To be continued.*]

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

March 30, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT Henry Nicholson, Robt. Anderson and Joseph Riddle, be commissioners to superintend an election to be held at the council chamber on Monday the 11th day of April next, for a member of the common council for ward No. 2, in place of John Sutton, not eligible.

Test.

JAMES M. M'RIA, c. c.

April 1. dtl1.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewa[illegible]

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President of March 22, 1808.

[CONTINUED.]

No 3.

Correspondence between Mr. Madison and Mr. Rose.

(Mr. Madison's letter concluded.)

The president was led to the same determination, 2dly, by his desire of converting a particular incident into an occasion for removing another and more extensive source of danger to the harmony of the two countries; and, 3dly, by his persuasion, that the liberality of the propositions authorised with this view would not fail to induce the ready concurrence of his Britannic majesty; and that the more extensive source of irritation and perplexity being removed, a satisfactory adjustment of the particular incident would be the less difficult. The president still thinks that such would have been the tendency of the mode for which he had provided; and he cannot, therefore, but regret that the door was shut against the experiment, by the peremptory refusal of Mr. Canning to admit it into discussion, even in the most informal manner, as was suggested by Mr. Monroe.

The president felt the greater regret, as the step he had taken towards a more enlarged and lasting accommodation, became thus a bar to the adjustment of the particular and recent aggression which had been committed against the U. S. He found, however, an alleviation in the signified purpose of his Britannic majesty, to charge with this adjustment a special mission to the U. S. which restricted as it was, seemed to indicate a disposition from which a liberal and conciliatory arrangement of one great object at least might be confidently expected.

In this confidence, your arrival was awaited with every friendly solicitude; and our first interview having opened the way by an acquiescence in the separation of the two cases insisted on by his majesty, notwithstanding the strong grounds on which they were united by the president, it was not to be doubted that a tender of the satisfaction claimed by the U. S. for a distinguished and an acknowledged insult by one of his officers, would immediately follow.

It was not, therefore, without a very painful surprise, that the expectation of this aggression was discovered. Instead of the satisfactisn due from the original aggressor, it was announced that the first step towards the adjustment must proceed from the party injured: and your letter now before me formally repeats, that as long as the proclamation of the president, which issued on the 2d July, 1807, shall be in force it will be an insuperable obstacle to a negotiation, even on the subject of the aggression which preceded it: in other words, that the proclamation must be put out of force, before an adjustment of the aggression can be taken into discussion.

In explaining the grounds of this extraordinary demand, it is alledged to be supported by the consideration that the proceeding and pretension of the offending officer has been disavowed: that general assurances are given of a disposition and intention in his Britannic majesty to make satisfaction; that a special minister was dispatched with promptitude for the purpose of carrying into effect this disposition; and that you have a personal conviction that the particular terms, which you are not at liberty previously to disclose, will be deemed by the U. S. satisfactory.

With respect to the disavowal it would be unjust not to regard it as a proof of candor & amity towards the United States, and as some presage of the voluntary reparation which it implied to be due. But the disavowal can be the less confounded with the reparation itself; since it was sufficiently required by the respect which Great Britain owed to her own honor; it being impossible that an enlightened government, had hostility been meditated, would have commenced it in such a manner, and in the midst of existing professions of peace and friendship. She owed it also to consistency with the disavowal on a former occasion in which the pretension had been enforced by a British squadron against the sloop of war Baltimore belonging to the U. States; and finally to the interest which Great Britain has, more than any other nation, in disclaiming a principle which would expose her superior number of ships of war, to so many indignities from inferior navies.

As little can the general assurances that reparation would be made, claim a return which could properly follow the actual reparation only. They cannot amount to more than a disposition, or at most a promise to do what the aggressor may deem a fulfilment of his obligation. They do not prove even a disposition to do what may be satisfactory to the injured party, who cannot have less than an equal right to decide on the sufficiency of the redress.

In dispatching a special minister for the purpose of adjusting the difference, the U. S. ought cheerfully to acknowledge all the proof it affords on the part of his Britannic majesty of his pacific views towards them, and of his respect for their friendship. But whilst they could not, under any circumstances, allow to the measure more than a certain portion in an honorable reparation, it is due to reflected that the avowed and primary object the mission was to substitute for the more extended adjustment proposed by the U. States at London a separation of the subjects as preferred by his Britannic majesty and you well know, sir, how fully this object was accomplished.

With respect to the personal conviction which you have expressed, that the terms which you decline to disclose would be satisfactory to the United States, it is incumbent on me to observe, that with the highest respect for your judgment, and the most perfect confidence in your sincerity, an insuperable objection manifestly lies, to the acceptance of a personal and unexplained opinion, in place of a disclosure which would enable this government to exercise its own judgment in a case affecting so essentially its honor and its rights. Such a course of proceeding would be without example; and there can be no hazard in saying that one will never be afforded by a government which respects itself as much as yours justly does; and therefore can never be reasonably expected from one which respects itself as much as this has a right to do.

I forbear, sir, to enlarge on the intrinsic incongruity of the expedient proposed. But I must be allowed to remark, as an additional admonition of the singular and mortifying perplexity in which a compliance might involve the president, that there are in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the special mission to the United States, pregnant indications that other questions and conditions may have been contemplated which would be found utterly irreconcileable with the sentiments of this nation.

If neither any nor all of these considerations can sustain the preliminary demand made in your communication, it remains to be seen whether such a demand rests with greater advantage on the more precise ground on which you finally seem to place it.

The proclamation is considered as a hostile measure, and a discontinuance of it as due to the discontinuance of the aggression which led to it.

It has been sufficiently shewn that the proclamation, as appears on the face of it, was produced by a train of occurrences terminating in the attack on the American frigate, and not by this last alone. To a demand therefore that the proclamation be revoked, it would be perfectly fair to oppose a demand that redress be first given for the numerous irregularities which preceded the aggression on the American frigate, as well as for this particular aggression, and that effectual control be interposed against repetitions of them. And as no such redress has been given for the past, notwithstanding the lapse of time which has taken place, nor any such security for the future, notwithstanding the undiminished reasonableness of it, it follows, that a continuance of the proclamation would be consistent with an entire discontinuance of one only of the occurrences from which it proceeded.

But it is not necessary to avail the argument of this view of the case, although of itself entirely conclusive. Had the proclamation been founded on the single aggression committed on the Chesapeake, and were it admitted that the discontinuance of that aggression merely, gave a claim to the discontinuance of the proclamation, the claim would be defeated by the incontestible fact, that that aggression has not been discontinued. It has never ceased to exist; and is in existence at this moment. Need I remind you, Sir, that the seizure and transportation of the seamen belonging to the crew of the Chesapeake, entered into the very essence of that aggression, that with an exception of the victim to a trial forbidden by the most solemn considerations, and greatly aggravating the guilt of its author the seamen in question are still retained, and consequently that the aggression, if in no other respect, is by that act alone continued and in force.

If the views which have been taken of the subject have the justness which they claim, they will have shewn that on no ground whatever can an annulment of the proclamation of July 2d, be reasonably required as a preliminary to the negociation with which you are charged. On the contrary, it clearly results, from a recurrence to the causes and effect of the proclamation, that as was at first intimated, the strongest sanctions of Great Britain herself, would support the demand, that previous to a discussion of the proclamation the satisfaction should be made to the U. States that this satisfaction ought to extend to all the wrongs which preceded and produced that act; and that even limiting the merits of the question to the single relation of the proclamation to the wrong committed in the attack on the American frigate, and deciding the question on the principle that a discontinuance of the latter required of right a discontinuance of the former, nothing appears that does not leave such a preliminary destitute of every foundation which could be assumed for it.

With a right to draw this conclusion, the president might have instructed me to close this communication, with the reply stated in the beginning of it; and perhaps in taking this course, he would only have consulted a sensibility, to which, most governments would, in such a case, have yielded. But adhering to the moderation by which he has

been invariably guided, and anious to rescue the two nations from the circumstances under which an abortive issue to your mission necessarils places them, he has authorised me, in the event of your disclosing the terms of reparation which you believe will be satisfactory, and on its appearing that they are so, to consider this evidence of the justice of his Britannic majesty as a pledge for an effectual interposition with respect to all the abuses against a recurrence of which the proclamation was meant to provide, and to proceed to concert with you, a revocation of that act bearing the same date with the act of reparation to which the U. S. is entitled.

I am aware sir, that according to the view which you appear to have taken of your instructions, such a course of proceeding has not been contemplated by them. It is possible nevertheless, that a reexamination in the spirit in which I am well persuaded it will be made, may discover them to be not inflexible to a proposition, in so high a degree liberal and conciliatory. In every event the president will have manifested his readiness to meet your government on the ground of accommodation, which spares to its feelings, however misapplied he may deem them, every concession not essentially due to those which must be equally respected; and consequently will have demonstrated that the very ineligible posture given to so important a subject in the relations of the two countries, by the unsuccessful termination of your mission, can be referred to no other source than the rigorous restrictions under which it was to be executed.

I make no apology sir, for the long interval between the date of your letter, and that under which I write. It is rendered unnecessary by your knowledge of the circumstances to which the delay is to be ascribed.

With high consideration and respect, I have the honor to be sir, your most obt. servant,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

George H. Rose, esq.
His Britannic majesty's minister, &c.

To be continued.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 2.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on post roads be directed to report a bill providing for the transportation of the message of the president of the U. S. of the 22d ult. and the documents accompanying the same, by mail free of postage.

A message was received from the senate notifying, that they had appointed a committee on their part, jointly with a committee to be appointed on the part of this house, to examine and report what further business ought to be done during the present session, and when it will be expedient to close the same.

Mr. *Randolph* said it would be recollected by the house, that during the proceedings of yesterday, two motions,* which he deemed of great importance to the public, had been crushed in embryo by a refusal to consider them. As this precluded all debate it enabled a majority to clap their *imprimatur* on a motion, in the same manner as in a despotic government a prince puts his *imprimatur* on the press. This was contrary to the spirit of a free government and at war with the constitution of the U. S. By this rule a member of the minority could never get an opportunity of having any question discussed. It was true that the multiplicity of speeches this session was in some measure an evil; but as this could be remedied by preventing a member from speaking more than twice in committee of the whole, and once in the house, it ought not surely to preclude a discussion of the most important measures. He contended that this rule was a dangerous innovation, and he believed had been introduced during the present session. In former times the people would not have submitted to it. He therefore offered the following motion, as an amendment to the standing rules of the house:

"Upon a motion is made and seconded, it shall be considered as in the possession of the house, and the question for considering it shall not preclude debate."

The *Speaker* said the rules could not be amended until after one day's notice.

Mr. *Stanford* was proceeding to make some observations on Mr. Randolph's motion, when he was called to order by one of the members. He said if he was out of order in speaking on a point of order, he would give up. He then, after some introductory remarks, offered the following resolution, and called for the ayes and noes on it, which were ordered to be taken; but he afterwards withdrew the resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the district of Columbia be instructed to inquire and report to this house how far the present plan of the city of Washington, and the arrangement of the public buildings belonging to the U. S. can be so modified or altered, or other measures taken, as shall go both to promote the convenience of the government, and at the same time the future growth and prosperity of the city.

Mr. *Stanford* again spoke at considerable length on Mr. Randolph's motion. He was repeatedly called to order, but still went on. The Speaker said there could be no debate on the motion until the house had agreed to consider it. From this decision Mr. S. appealed, but afterwards withdrew the appeal.

Mr. *Randolph* also spoke at length in favor of his motion. He again referred to the motions which he had yesterday made in conclave, which he said, involved questions of the greatest importance to the people of this country, on a subject in which they were now plunged IN UTTER DARKNESS.

Mr. *Smilie* opposed the motion. He said some gentlemen thought that many of the members were not capable of voting until they were *instructed*; but he believed some of the most sensible men in the house never spoke at all. The gentleman from Virginia had no right to complain of this rule, as he was allowed and occupied as much of the time of the house as any member. The house had better be occupied in putting the country in a state of defence, instead of squabbling about their rules. There was too much talking already. He hoped the rule would remain as it was.

Mr. *Quincy* said there was no rule to prevent a subject from being discussed before the house agreed to consider it, although the practice of the house had been different.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* would say nothing as to the propriety of referring to what had been done in private; but he would say that the house had not, while in secret, refused to consider any motion involving the interest of the country. He did not believe any possible benefit would have resulted from the success of the motions which had been alluded to. He supported the rule of the house as it stood.

A message in writing was received from the president of the U. States.

Mr. *Randolph* observed, that notwithstanding what had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr Smilie) he had no wish to be reckoned among the number of those who testified their sagacity by their silence. And although it had been asserted that there was no motion made in conclave involving the interest of the nation, yet so different was his opinion on that subject that *he should continue to reiterate the motion until the house agreed to consider it.* Mr Randolph was proceeding in support of his motion, when the speaker informed him that as the message from the president was *confidential* it would be necessary to have the galleries cleared immediately. Mr R. said he was just about to make a motion to that effect himself!

The galleries were accordingly cleared, and remained so until the house adjourned.

** These are understood to be motions for taking off the injunction of secrecy on the late confidential messages and proceedings.*

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

We understand upon respectable authority that such is the distress produced in the Floridas by our embargo, that a person high in office there, has proceeded to New Orleans, and has had a conference with gov. Claiborne He has demanded in a tone of menace, permission to obtain a supply of provisions from the Mississippi. The Governor not feeling authorised to grant it, it is apprehended some violent measures will be resorted to—Dispatches to this effect are received at Washington. Porto Rico and Cuba are in a state of great distress.

(Phil. paper.)

A SUMMARY.—Yesterday the members of the house of representatives assembled, and after a good deal of wrangling about questions of order, their attention was called to another confidential message from the president—the sovereign people were turned out of the galleries and left their honors to settle matters, undisturbed by the impertinent curiosity of farmers, merchants, mechanics, &c. Mr. Randolph, in debate, observed, that if the people were not soon dragged from the gulph of impenetrable mystery, into which they had been plunged, no mortal perspicacity could foresee the dreadful consequences. Mr. Stanford embraced the opportunities which were offered of displaying his eloquence and erudition, and in the short space of thirty minutes spoke no less than eleven times. Mr. Campbell from Tennessee delivered himself with *unusual confidence.*

(Saturday's Wash. Fed.)

IMPORTANT.

Among the documents accompanying the confidential message of the president of Wednesday last, was a letter from Champagny to gen. Armstrong, which, should the people of this country be ever favored with a knowledge of its contents, will excite at once their astonishment and indignation. He there declares that both the duty and interest of this country require that we should join France and her allies or rather subject nations, in the system which they have adopted against G. Britain—that if we do adopt this coure of conduct, the property seized under the decree of Milan will be restored—but that if blihd to interest and *duty*, the government refuse to unite in this policy, that decree will be rigorously enforced and the property already seized condemned. This we state as a fact.

(Ibid.)

A bill has passed the senate of New-York by an unanimous vote, granting 100,000 dollars to aid the defence of the city, and authorising, in case of invasion, the removal of records, monied institutions and convicts.

Extract of a letter from Algeziras, dated the 13th February, received at New York by the Charleston Packet.

"A letter from Gibraltar states 18,000 bls. of flour to have arrived there agreeably to its destination, and about the same quantity sent in, and none of the vessels will be suffered to depart from thence, except to an English port. Several of the captains had asked permission to return direct to America, but were refused even that"

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated January 20, received by a merchant in New York.

"An embargo was laid in Leghorn on the last of January, on all vessels excepting French. The ship Grace, from Boston, is captured and carried into Porto Ferrajo; schooner Hope, from Philadelphia, do. and carried into the gulph of Spezia; and brig Eliza, from Boston, boarded and captured in Leghord roads, after coming to anchor, by French privateers. These vessels were not boarded by any British cruizers on their passage.

"A retro-active power is given to the French decree of seventeenth December, and vessels are seized for having been boarded by English cruizers, before the decree could in the nature of things be known. Two American vessels have been confiscated at Marseilles, under this plea.

"The interruption apprehended in discharging the Vermont did not take place; the whole of the cargo has been transported to Leghorn, under bond, by coasting vessels; the goods generally in bad condition, from the long detention.

"The Ann, Caldwell, and Maria, Rundlet, are detained by the embargo at Leghorn."

From New York, March 30.

Capt. Chase, of the ship Charleston Packet, who arrived this forenoon in 28 days from Algesiras informs that a *French army of 100 000 men were hourly expected to arrive before Gibraltar, with Bonaparte in person, to lay seige to the Rock.*

The Charleston Packet landed her cargo, consisting of flour, at Algeziras, and returned in ballast. Left in Algeziras Bay, ship Ocean, Doige, of New York.

From the Norfolk Ledger of March 28.

Arrived, ship Destiny, Rogers, 6 days from Bermuda. Left there ship Bordeaux, Gifford, of New York from Marseilles; Swedish ship Sophia, Magdalena, Johnson, from Boston bound to Cape Francois, both detained by his Britannic majesty's frigate Horatio—ship Fame, Avorill, of Hartford, from St. Croix bound to New York, detained by his Britannic majesty's schr Mullet.

Arrived, brig Prudence, Frederick, 12 days from Havanna.

Arrived, schr. Helen, Pearson, 10 days from Philadelphia, and 40 hours from Reedy Island.

The *Statira*, with MR. ROSE, sailed from Hampton Roads yesterday, and anchored last night in Lynhaven Bay.

BERMUDA, *March 10.*

This day arrived his majesty's schr. Mullet, lieut. Bowen, from Barbados.—The Mullet fell in, on Sunday last, with the *Rochefort Squadron*, consisting of six sail of the line, only 40 leagues to the eastward, in the latitude of this island. They were standing north west, and supposed to be bound to the Chesapeake, where it is thought sir J. Duckworth, with five sail of the line, will be, about the time of their arrival Luckily the Demerara sloop, captain Crofton, which had sailed on Thursday, was recalled to convey the intelligence, brought by the Mullet, to the West Indies.

On Friday morning sailed his majesty's ships Swiftsure, capt. Conn, Milan, capt. sir R. Laurie, Horatio, captain Scott, and Eolus, captain lord Wm. Fitzroy, supposed for the Chesapeake.

FOR SALE,
A quantity of Rhode-Island STONE LIME,
Just received.
IN STORE,
A quantity of first quality HOPS, Boston inspection.
Isaac Entwisle.
April 4. co6t

☞ THE Members of captain Deneale's Volunteer Infantry are requested to attend a meeting of said Company at the Court-house *To-Morrow evening at 7 o'clock.*
By Order.
WM. F. GRAY, *1st Serg't.*
April 4.

Extract of an act of the corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of fire.

SEC. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: *Provided*, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a stated meeting of the Relief Fire Company, held at Mr. Gadsby's, on Thursday evening, March 3, 1888, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

William Harper, 1st
Thomas Preston, 2d
Gurdin Chapin, 3d — Commanders.
Mark Batts,
William Patton, jun.
James Andersen,
Charles Slade, — Regulators.
William Newton,
Robert Alexander,
John Johnson, — Trustees.
Thomas Vowell, jun. Treasurer.

Joshua Riddle, *Clerk.*
April 4. 3t

☞ Was left in the stable of the subscriber, on Saturday night last, a small *BAY MARE*, with a *Saddle* and *Bridle*, low in flesh, and appears to have been hard rode. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
Samuel Shreve.
April 4. 3t

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

LOST, on Tuesday morning the 29th of March in or near Alexandria,
An old Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a large sum of money and sundry papers, among which were a way bill, a tavern bill, and an account of beef and pork sold, &c.—Whoever has found said Pocket Book, and will return it with its contents to the owner, or leave it with the Printer, shall be paid the above reward.
Isaac Johnson.
April 4. eo4t*

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

Just Received,
Per schr. Good Intent, from Boston,
31 boxes mould and dipt CANDLES, various sizes.
A few do. SOAP.
5 barrels draught PORTER, fine flavor.
10 do. APPLES, and
A fresh supply of SHOES,
Among which are, a few pair ladies' nankin fox'd walking shoes
IN STORE,
40,000 weight BACON, first quality,
7 kegs manufactured TOBACCO.
1 pipe old Madeira WINE.
TRUNKS & SHOES as usual.
E. Gilman.
March 14 d3teotf

FOR SALE.
Spanish HIDES,
White and brown clayed SUGARS in bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes, half pipes and qr. casks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.
Nath. Wattles, & Co
Feb. 26. law3m.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and over looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 16 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

N. HINGSTON,
FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grass.

Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifoile, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Carraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the *American Gardener*, and *Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening*, Flower Pots of all sorts, Chimney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

A *NEGRO MAN* that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15. d1w&1awt1stMy

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informe his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. co

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek,
December 9.—(15.) lawtf

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly; it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of preparations have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen of well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, late Mrs. Ridgely.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, Butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold. On being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 33 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Eight Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.